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DESCRIPTION

DICING AND DIE BONDING PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE SHEET
AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a novel dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet. More particularly, the invention relates to a dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet that is particularly suitable for use in the process of dicing a silicon wafer or the like and bonding the resultant dice onto die pads of a substrate such as a lead frame.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Large-diameter semiconductor wafers such as silicon or gallium arsenide wafers are cut (diced) into elements (IC chips) and thereafter mounted. In this process, the semiconductor wafer is beforehand stuck on a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, and subsequently diced, washed and dried. Thereafter, the tape is expanded, and the chips are picked up and bonded.

To simplify the pick up step and the bonding step, various proposals have been made on dicing and die bonding

pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets that can function both to fix the wafer and to bond the dice (see JP-A-H02-32181, JP-A-H08-239636 and JP-A-H10-8001).

These patent documents disclose pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets comprising a base material and a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer which is composed of a specific composition. The pressure-sensitive adhesive layers work to fix the wafer in the wafer dicing. The adhesion thereof with respect to the base material is controllable. Therefore, when the chips are picked up after the dicing, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer can be removed from the base material together with the chips picked up. The IC chips on which the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is adhered are then mounted on a substrate and heated. As a result, a thermosetting resin contained in the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer produces adhesion and the IC chips are bonded on the substrate.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets disclosed in the above Patent Documents allow elimination of the application of a die bonding adhesive and thereby enable the so-called direct die bonding. That is, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layers of the pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets can achieve very firm adhesion between the chips and the substrate as a result of curing of all the

components through energy ray irradiation and heat in the die bonding.

Meanwhile, recent IC package structures have great variation. This has demanded diverse requirements on properties depending on the structures. For example, structures of die pads on which the chips are mounted have been diversified and often have irregularities caused by copper wiring or solder resists. The height difference caused by irregularities may be about 5 to 20 μ m. When the die pads have such great height differences, the mounting of chips through the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer occasionally results in voids between the die pads and the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer because the pressure-sensitive adhesive fails to densely embed the irregularities on the die pads.

The voids may cause cracks in a thermal cycle test or a humidity test, and production efficiency is lowered.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in view of the background as described above. Therefore, it is an object of the invention to provide a dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet that has a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer exhibiting excellent embedding

properties in die bonding and thereby can prevent formation of voids between die pads and the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer even when chips are mounted on the die pads having great height difference.

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

A dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet according to the present invention comprises a base material and a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer disposed thereon, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer having a ratio (M_{100}/M_{70}) of a modulus of elasticity at 100°C (M_{100}) to a modulus of elasticity at 70°C (M_{70}) being 0.5 or less.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer preferably comprises a pressure-sensitive component and a thermosetting component, the pressure-sensitive component comprising an acrylic polymer having a weight-average molecular weight of 30,000 to 500,000. The acrylic polymer preferably contains repeating units derived from vinyl acetate in an amount of 5 to 50% by mass.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer preferably contains a thermoplastic resin having a glass transition temperature of 60 to 150°C. The weight ratio of the acrylic polymer and the thermoplastic resin (acrylic polymer/thermoplastic resin) preferably ranges from 9/1 to

3/7.

The base material preferably has a surface tension of 40 mN/m or less at a surface which contacts with the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer.

5 A process for producing semiconductor devices according to the present invention comprises sticking a semiconductor wafer onto the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer of the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet, dicing the semiconductor wafer into IC
10 chips, picking up the IC chips from the base material while allowing the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer to remain adhered to the IC chips, and bonding the IC chips onto die pads by means of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer with the application of heat and pressure.

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EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

In the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of the invention, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer displays superior embedding properties with
20 respect to irregularities on the die pads under die bonding conditions. Therefore, voids often formed between the die pads and the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer can be prevented even when the chips are mounted on the die pads having great difference of elevation, and product

efficiency may be increased.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described
5 in greater detail.

The dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet according to the present invention comprises a base material and a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer disposed thereon. The pressure-sensitive
10 adhesive layer has a ratio (M_{100}/M_{70}) between moduli of elasticity at 100°C (M_{100}) and at 70°C (M_{70}) being 0.5 or less, preferably 0.4 or less, and more preferably from 0.1 to 0.3.

The lower limit of the modulus of elasticity at 70°C
15 (M_{70}) is preferably 5000 Pa, and more preferably 6000 Pa. On the other hand, the upper limit of the modulus of elasticity at 100°C (M_{100}) is preferably 4000 Pa, and more preferably 3000 Pa.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer has both
20 adhesion and thermosetting properties. The above-mentioned moduli of elasticity are ones determined prior to thermosetting. In one embodiment of the invention, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may also have energy ray curing properties. In such embodiment, the above moduli

of elasticity refer to ones determined between energy ray curing and thermosetting.

As described hereinabove, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer has a modulus of elasticity at 100°C remarkably lower than that at 70°C. This indicates that the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer becomes fluidized at high temperatures. Die bonding of semiconductor chips is generally performed at elevated temperatures, usually 100°C or above, and other work at ordinary temperatures. Accordingly, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is fluidized under die bonding conditions and can densely embed into irregularities on the die pads, thereby preventing voids. On the other hand, at low temperatures the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer maintains a certain level of modulus of elasticity and firmly adheres to the chips. Therefore, good workability is ensured throughout the steps from dicing to picking up.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer essentially consists of a pressure-sensitive component (A) and a thermosetting component (B), and may further contain a thermoplastic resin (C). Furthermore, an energy ray curing component (D) and a further additive (E) may be optionally added.

Hereinbelow, the components (A) to (E) will be

described.

[Pressure-sensitive component (A)]

The pressure-sensitive component (A) is preferably
5 an acrylic polymer. The repeating units of the acrylic
polymer include those derived from (meth)acrylate monomers
and (meth)acrylic acid derivatives. The (meth)acrylate
monomers include cycloalkyl (meth)acrylates, benzyl
(meth)acrylates and alkyl (meth)acrylates in which the
10 alkyl groups have 1 to 18 carbon atoms. Of these,
particularly preferred are the alkyl (meth)acrylates in
which the alkyl groups have 1 to 18 carbon atoms, such as
methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate,
ethyl methacrylate, propyl acrylate, propyl methacrylate,
15 butyl acrylate and butyl methacrylate. The (meth)acrylic
acid derivatives include glycidyl (meth)acrylate.

In particular, a copolymer containing glycidyl
(meth)acrylate units and units of at least one kind of
alkyl (meth)acrylates is preferred. In this case, the
20 copolymer may contain 0 to 80% by mass, preferably 5 to
50% by mass of the structural units derived from glycidyl
(meth)acrylate. Introduction of the glycidyl group leads
to improved compatibility with an epoxy resin used as the
thermosetting component (mentioned later), and also to a

higher glass transition temperature (T_g) and higher heat resistance of the cured product. Of the alkyl (meth)acrylates, methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate and butyl (meth)acrylate are preferred.

- 5 Furthermore, a hydroxyl group-containing monomer such as hydroxyethyl acrylate may be introduced to enable easy control of adhesion and pressure sensitivity with respect to the adherends.

The acrylic polymer ranges in weight-average
10 molecular weight from 30,000 to 500,000, preferably from 40,000 to 400,000, and more preferably from 50,000 to 300,000. When the weight-average molecular weight of the acrylic polymer is low, the ratio M_{100}/M_{70} can be set small.

However, low weight-average molecular weight of the
15 acrylic polymer more likely leads to deterioration of application properties of a coating solution of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer. One example is formation of pinholes.

Therefore, the acrylic polymer preferably contains
20 vinyl acetate units in part of the repeating units of the main chain. When the acrylic polymer contains vinyl acetate repeating units, the coating solution for forming the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer can exhibit improved application properties to prevent pinholes. The vinyl

acetate repeating units is contained in an amount of preferably 5 to 50% by mass, more preferably 7.5 to 40% by mass, and particularly preferably 10 to 30% by mass of the acrylic polymer.

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[Thermosetting component (B)]

The thermosetting component (B) has a nature such that it is not cured by energy rays and it forms three-dimensional network upon heating to firmly bond the adherends. The thermosetting components (B) generally comprise a thermosetting resin such as epoxy, phenol, resorcinol, urea, melamine, furan, unsaturated polyester or silicone, and an appropriate curing accelerator. Many such thermosetting components are known and the invention can use any of them without limitation. One example of the thermosetting components is a combination of an epoxy resin (B-1) and a latent heat activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2).

The epoxy resin (B-1) may be selected from the epoxy resins conventionally known, and preferably ranges in weight-average molecular weight from about 300 to 2000. Particularly preferred is a blend of a liquid epoxy resin at ordinary condition having a weight-average molecular weight of 300 to 500, preferably 330 to 400, and a solid

epoxy resin at ordinary condition having a weight-average molecular weight of 400 to 2000, preferably 500 to 1500. The epoxy resin of suitable use in the invention generally has an epoxy equivalent of 50 to 5000 g/eq. Specific

5 examples of the epoxy resins include glycidyl ethers of phenols such as of bisphenol A, bisphenol F, resorcinol, phenyl novolak and cresol novolak; glycidyl ethers of alcohols, such as of butanediol, polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; glycidyl esters of carboxylic acids,

10 such as of phthalic acid, isophthalic acid and tetrahydrophthalic acid; glycidyl- or alkylglycidyl-substituted epoxy resins obtained from aniline isocyanurate and the like by substituting the active hydrogen bonded to a nitrogen atom with a glycidyl group;

15 and so-called alicyclic epoxides in which an epoxy group is introduced by, for example, oxidizing a carbon-carbon double bond in the molecule, such as vinylcyclohexene diepoxide, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-dicyclohexane carboxylate and 2-(3,4-epoxy)cyclohexyl-5,5-spiro(3,4-

20 epoxy) cyclohexane-m-dioxane. Also useful are dicyclopentadiene skeleton-containing epoxy resins whose molecule contains a dicyclopentadiene skeleton and a reactive epoxy group.

Of the above epoxy resins, the bisphenol-based

glycidyl epoxy resins, o-cresol novolak-based epoxy resins and phenol novolak-based epoxy resins are preferable.

The epoxy resins may be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

5 The latent heat activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2) is of a type such that it does not react with the epoxy resin at room temperature but does react by being activated at or above a certain elevated temperature.

Various methods are employable to activate the
10 latent heat-activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2).

The activation of the latent heat-activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2) can be accomplished by various methods, for example, the method wherein active species (anion and cation) are formed by chemical reaction induced
15 by heating; the method wherein the latent heat-activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2) is stably dispersed in the epoxy resin (B-1) at about room temperature, but at high temperatures, is dissolved in the epoxy resin (B-1) to thereby initiate a curing reaction; the method wherein the
20 curing agent is enclosed in a molecular sieve and is leached at high temperatures to thereby initiate a curing reaction; and the method wherein use is made of microcapsules.

The heat-activatable latent epoxy resin-curing

agents may be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds. Preferred curing agents include dicyandiamide, imidazol compounds, and mixtures thereof.

The latent heat-activatable epoxy resin-curing agent (B-2) is generally used in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by mass, preferably 0.5 to 15 parts by mass, and particularly preferably 1 to 10 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the epoxy resin (B-1).

The thermosetting component (B) is preferably used in an amount of 10 to 97 parts by mass, more preferably 30 to 95 parts by mass, and particularly preferably 50 to 90 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the sum of the pressure-sensitive component (A) and thermosetting component (B) ((A)+(B)).

When the weight ratio (A)/(B) is low, the ratio M_{100}/M_{70} can be set small.

[Thermoplastic resin (C)]

The ratio M_{100}/M_{70} can be set small also by incorporating in the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer a thermoplastic resin that has a glass transition temperature of 60 to 150°C. Examples of the thermoplastic resins include polyester resins, polyvinyl alcohol resins, polyvinyl butyrals, polyvinyl chlorides, polystyrenes,

polyamide resins, celluloses, polyethylenes,
polyisobutylenes, polyvinyl ethers, polyimide resins,
phenoxy resins, polymethyl methacrylates,
styrene/isoprene/styrene block copolymers and

5 styrene/butadiene/styrene block copolymers. Of these, the
phenoxy resins are particularly preferable due to
excellent compatibility with the other components of the
pressure-sensitive adhesive layer.

The thermoplastic resin (C) is preferably
10 incorporated in the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer in
an amount of 1 to 50 parts by mass, more preferably 2 to
40 parts by mass, and particularly preferably 3 to 30
parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the sum of the
pressure-sensitive component (A) and thermosetting
15 component (B). When the pressure-sensitive component (A)
is the acrylic polymer, the acrylic polymer and the
thermoplastic resin preferably have a weight ratio
(acrylic polymer/thermoplastic resin) of 9/1 to 3/7. High
proportion of the thermoplastic resin (C) in the pressure-
20 sensitive adhesive layer leads to lowering of the ratio
 M_{100}/M_{70} .

[Energy ray curing component (D)]

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may optionally

contain an energy ray curing component (D). Curing of the energy ray curing component (D) can decrease the adhesion of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer. Therefore, the pressure sensitive adhesion layer can be easily separated
5 from the base material.

The energy ray curing component (D) is a compound that is polymerized and cured upon irradiation with energy rays such as ultraviolet rays or electron beams. Specific examples of the energy ray polymerizable compounds include
10 acrylate compounds such as trimethylolpropane triacrylate, tetramethylolmethane tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, dipentaerythritol monohydroxypentaacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, 1,4-butyleneglycol diacrylate, 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate, polyethyleneglycol
15 diacrylate, oligoester acrylate, urethane acrylate oligomers, epoxy-modified acrylates, polyether acrylate and itaconic acid oligomers. These compounds have at least one polymerizable double bond in the molecule and generally range in weight-average molecular weight from
20 about 100 to 30000, and preferably from about 300 to 10000.

Further examples of the energy ray polymerizable compounds are those compounds having a dicyclopentadiene skeleton.

The energy ray curing component (D) is used in an

approximate amount of 0 to 50 parts by mass, preferably 0 to 30 parts by mass, and particularly preferably 5 to 20 parts by mass based on 100 parts by mass of the total of the components (A) and (B).

5 When the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition contains the energy ray curing component (D), the composition is irradiated with energy rays to cure the curing component. The energy rays include ultraviolet rays and electron beams.

10 When the energy rays are ultraviolet rays, polymerization (curing) time and irradiation dose can be saved by use of a photopolymerization initiator.

 The photopolymerization initiators include benzophenone, acetophenone, benzoin, benzoin methyl ether,
15 benzoin ethyl ether, benzoin isopropyl ether, benzoin isobutyl ether, benzoinbenzoic acid, methylbenzoinbenzoate, benzoin dimethylketal, 2,4-diethylthioxanthone, α -hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, benzyl diphenyl sulfide, tetramethylthiuram monosulfide, azobisisobutyronitrile,
20 benzil, dibenzil, diacetyl, β -chloroanthraquinone and 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide.

 The photopolymerization initiator is desirably used in an approximate amount of 0.01 to 20 parts by mass, and preferably 0.1 to 15 parts by mass based on 100 parts by

mass of the energy ray curing component (D).

[Further additive (E)]

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may contain a
5 coupling agent (E1). The coupling agent (E-1) preferably
contains a group capable of reacting with the functional
groups in the components (A) to (D), preferably that in
the component (B).

Presumably the functional group in the coupling
10 agent (E1), which is specifically an organic functional
group, reacts with the thermosetting component (B)
(particularly preferably with the epoxy resin) in curing
reaction. The obtainable results are enhancements in
adhesion and clinginess of the cured product without
15 deteriorating heat resistance, and also in water
resistance (heat and humid resistance).

A silane coupling agent is a preferred coupling
agent (E1) because of its versatility and cost merits.
The coupling agent (E1) is generally used in an amount of
20 0.1 to 20 parts by mass, preferably 0.3 to 15 parts by
mass, and particularly preferably 0.5 to 10 parts by mass
based on 100 parts by mass of the thermosetting component
(B).

Further, a crosslinking agent (E2) such as an

organic polyvalent isocyanate or imine compound may be added to the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer in order to regulate the initial adhesion and cohesion strength thereof before exposure to energy ray irradiation.

5 Exemplary organic polyvalent isocyanate compounds include aromatic polyvalent isocyanate compounds, aliphatic polyvalent isocyanate compounds, alicyclic polyvalent isocyanate compounds, trimers of these polyvalent-isocyanate compounds and isocyanato-terminated
10 urethane prepolymers obtained by reaction of the polyvalent isocyanate compounds with polyol compounds. Specific examples of the organic polyvalent isocyanate compounds include 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate, 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate, 1,3-xylylene diisocyanate, 1,4-xylene
15 diisocyanate, diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, diphenylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate, 3-methyldiphenylmethane diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, dicyclohexylmethane-2,4'-diisocyanate and lysine
20 isocyanate.

Exemplary organic polyvalent imine compounds include N,N'-diphenylmethane-4,4'-bis(1-aziridine carboxamide), trimethylolpropane-tri- β -aziridinyl propionate, tetramethylolmethane-tri- β -aziridinyl propionate and N,N'-

toluene-2,4-bis(1-aziridine carboxyamide)
triethylenemelamine.

Furthermore, an electrically and thermally
conductive filler may be incorporated in the pressure-
5 sensitive adhesive layer to enable the cured layer to
display electrical and thermal conductivity after the die
bonding. Suitable fillers include gold, silver, copper,
nickel, aluminum, stainless steel, carbon, ceramics and
silver-coated nickel, aluminum and the like. Insulating
10 fillers such as asbestos, silicas, glass, micas, chromium
oxide, titanium oxide and pigments may be added. The
filler may be used in an amount of about 0 to 400 parts by
mass based on 100 parts by mass of the components
(excluding the filler) of the pressure-sensitive adhesive
15 layer.

[Pressure-sensitive adhesive layer]

The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer comprises the
aforesaid components and desirably ranges in thickness
20 from 3 to 100 μm , and preferably from 5 to 60 μm .

The pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising the above
components has both adhesion and thermosetting properties.
Therefore, it can contribute to the fixing of a wafer by
adhering to a base material in the dicing, and can be used

as an adhesive to bond the chips and die pads in the mounting. Upon heating, the adhesive layer gives a cured product having high impact resistance. Moreover, the cured product is excellent in balance between shear strength and peeling strength and can maintain sufficient bonding properties even under severe hot and humid conditions.

[Dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet]

The dicing and die binding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of the invention comprises a base material and the above pressure-sensitive adhesive layer disposed on the base material. The dicing and die binding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet may have any forms, including tapes and labels.

The base material of the dicing and die binding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet may be a transparent film. Examples thereof include polyethylene films, polypropylene films, polybutene films, polybutadiene films, polymethylpentene films, polyvinylchloride films, vinyl chloride copolymer films, polyethylene terephthalate films, polyethylene naphthalate films, polybutylene terephthalate films, polyurethane films, ethylene vinyl acetate films, ionomer resin films, ethylene/(meth)acrylic acid copolymer

films, ethylene/(meth)acrylate copolymer films, polystyrene films, polycarbonate films, polyimide films, and crosslinked films and laminated films of these films. Further, colored (untransparent) films of the above

5 transparent films, and fluoro-resin films are also employable.

In production of semiconductor devices with use of the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of the invention, the IC chips are picked up from
10 the base material while allowing the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer to remain adhered to the back surface of the IC chips. Therefore, the surface of the base material that contacts with the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer preferably has a surface tension of 40 mN/m or less, more
15 preferably 37 mN/m or less, and particularly preferably 35 mN/m or less. Such low surface tension of the base material can be obtained by appropriately selecting the base material or by coating the surface of the base material with a release agent.

20 Suitable release agents for the release coating on the base material include alkyd resins, silicone resins, fluoro-resins, unsaturated polyesters, polyolefins and waxes. The alkyd resins, silicone resins and fluoro-resins are particularly preferable release agents due to their

high heat resistance. In particular, the alkyd resins are preferred because of high adhesion to the base material and easy control of the surface tension.

In the release treatment on the surface of the base material using the aforesaid release agent, the release agent may be applied directly in the absence of a solvent or as a dilute solution or an emulsion in a solvent, by means of a gravure coater, a Meyer bar coater, an air knife coater or a roll coater, followed by exposure to normal or elevated temperatures or electron beam irradiation to effect curing. Another method is lamination by, for example, wet lamination, dry lamination, thermolamination, extrusion lamination and coextrusion.

The base material generally has a thickness of about 10 to 500 μm , preferably about 15 to 300 μm , and particularly preferably about 20 to 250 μm .

The process for producing the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet is not particularly limited. For example, the sheet may be produced by coating the base material with the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition, followed by drying. It is also appropriate to form the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer on a release film and transfer the layer onto the base material.

Before use of the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet, a release film may be disposed on the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer for protective purpose.

5 The pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may have at its external peripheral portions another pressure-sensitive sheet for fixing a ring frame.

[Method of using the dicing and die bonding pressure-
10 sensitive adhesive sheet]

Hereinbelow, use of the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet will be explained in the case of application in the production of semiconductor devices.

15 In the production process of semiconductor devices according to the invention, the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet is fixed on a dicing machine by means of a ring frame. Thereafter, a silicon wafer is placed on the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer
20 of the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet, and light press is applied to secure the silicon wafer.

Subsequently, when the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer contains the energy ray curing component, energy

rays are applied thereto through the base material. The irradiation increases the cohesion of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer, so that the adhesion between the adhesive layer and the base material is lowered.

5 The silicon wafer is then cut by cutting means such as a dicing saw, and IC chips are produced. The cutting depth is determined in consideration of the thickness of the silicone wafer and pressure-sensitive adhesive layer, and abrasion of the dicing saw.

10 The above application of energy rays may be performed after the dicing, or even after the expanding step described below.

 Where necessary, the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet may be expanded to widen
15 the distances between the IC chips, thereby facilitating the picking up of the IC chips. Also, the expansion causes slipping between the base material and the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer, so that the adhesion therebetween is lowered to further enhance picking-up
20 efficiencies of the chips.

 Subsequently, the IC chips are picked up. As a result of the above work, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer can remain adhered to each IC chip when the IC chips are separated from the base material.

The IC chips are then mounted on respective die pads via the pressure-sensitive adhesive layers. The die pads have been heated or are heated immediately after the mounting of the IC chips. The heating temperature is
5 generally 80 to 200°C, and preferably 100 to 180°C. The heating time generally ranges from 0.1 sec to 5 min, and preferably from 0.5 sec to 3 min. The chip mounting pressure is generally from 1 kPa to 200 MPa.

Where necessary, further heating may be performed
10 after the IC chips have been mounted on the die pads, under the conditions of the aforesaid heating temperatures and a heating time of 1 to 180 min, and preferably 10 to 120 min.

Through the aforesaid work, the pressure-sensitive
15 adhesive layer is cured and firmly bonds the IC chips and the die pads. Since the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is fluidized under the die bonding conditions, it can suitably embed therein the irregularities on the die pads to prevent voids.

20 That is, the semiconductor devices obtained have a constitution in which the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer has been cured to bond the chips and in which the irregularities on the die pads have been densely embedded. This constitution achieves high package reliability and

board mounting properties even under severe conditions.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of the invention may be used in the bonding of other materials such as semiconductor compounds, glass, ceramics and
5 metals.

EXAMPLES

Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described in detail by the following Examples. However, it should
10 be construed that the invention is in no way limited to the Examples.

In Examples and Comparative Examples, modulus of elasticity, dicing properties, embedding properties at die bonding, bond strength, package reliability and board
15 mounting reliability were evaluated by the following methods.

[Modulus of elasticity]

A pressure-sensitive adhesive layer was formed in a
20 thickness of 3 mm and thereafter UV irradiated to be partially cured, thereby obtaining a sample for the measurement of modulus of elasticity. The modulus of elasticity of the sample was measured on a rheometer (RDA II manufactured by Rheometrics) at a frequency of 1 Hz and

a predetermined temperature.

[Dicing properties]

When the dicing had been completed in each Example
5 and Comparative Example, the semiconductor chips were
observed for flaws or cracks by a light microscope to
evaluate the dicing properties.

[Embedding properties at die bonding]

10 When the semiconductor chips had been mounted on die
pads in each Example and Comparative Example, the
interfaces between the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer
and die pad were observed for voids by a supersonic flaw
detector to evaluate the embedding properties at die
15 bonding.

[Bond strength]

A silicon wafer was stuck onto the dicing and die
bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of each Example
20 and Comparative Example, and was diced into 10 mm square
chips. Thereafter, the chips were mounted on a 10 mm wide
rectangular copper plate under the conditions of 120°C,
150 MPa and 1 sec. The mounting was followed by heating
at 160°C for 60 min to effect curing. The thus-obtained

samples were each set in a universal tensile tester, and a tensile test was made by pulling the chip away from the copper plate at an angle of 90° and a rate of 50 mm/min. The bond strength was obtained as the force required.

5

[Package reliability]

The IC packages obtained in each Example and Comparative Example were exposed to 85°C and 60% RH for 168 hr and thereby were caused to adsorb moisture.

10 Subsequently, IR reflow was conducted twice at temperatures up to 260°C. The bonding portions were then observed visually and by a scanning supersonic flaw detector to inspect the occurrence of lifting or peeling and package cracks.

15

[Board mounting reliability]

The IC packages obtained in each Example and Comparative Example were mounted on a motherboard (build-up BT resin wiring board for high density mounting) at
20 260°C in 1 min.

The motherboard on which the IC packages had been mounted were then thermal shock tested by 1000 cycles of exposure to -40°C and 125°C (one cycle consisted of 1 min heating, 9 min retention of elevated temperature, 1 min

cooling and 9 min retention of lowered temperature).

After the test, the cross section of the motherboard and IC chips was observed visually and by a scanning supersonic flaw detector to inspect the occurrence of

5 cracks.

[Pressure-sensitive adhesive layer]

The components of pressure-sensitive adhesive layer employed in Examples and Comparative Examples are:

10 (A) Pressure-sensitive components

A1: Copolymer having a weight-average molecular weight of about 200,000 and consisting of 35 parts by mass of butyl acrylate, 20 parts by mass of vinyl acetate, 25 parts by mass of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 20 parts
15 by mass of glycidyl methacrylate.

A2: Copolymer having a weight-average molecular weight of about 200,000 and consisting of 65 parts by mass of butyl acrylate, 25 parts by mass of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 10 parts by mass of glycidyl methacrylate.

20 A3: Copolymer having a weight-average molecular weight of about 700,000 and consisting of 35 parts by mass of butyl acrylate, 20 parts by mass of vinyl acetate, 25 parts by mass of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 20 parts by mass of glycidyl methacrylate.

A4: Copolymer having a weight-average molecular weight of about 700,000 and consisting of 65 parts by mass of butyl acrylate, 25 parts by mass of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 10 parts by mass of glycidyl methacrylate.

5 (B) Thermosetting component

Mixture consisting of:

10 parts by mass of a bisphenol A liquid epoxy resin (BPA 328 available from NIPPON SHOKUBAI CO., LTD., epoxy equivalent: 220 to 240 g/eq, molecular weight: about 400);

10 40 parts by mass of a solid epoxy resin having a dicyclopentadiene skeleton (EXA 7200HH available from DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED, epoxy equivalent: 275 to 280 g/eq, molecular weight: about 800);

2 parts by mass of a curing agent (ADEKA HARDNER 15 3636AS available from ASAHI DENKA CO., LTD.); and

2 parts by mass of a curing accelerator (CUREZOL 2PHZ available from SHIKOKU CHEMICAL CORPORATION).

(C) Thermoplastic resin

Phenoxy resin (PHENOTOHTO YP50-EK35, available from 20 Tohto Kasei K.K., Tg: 100°C)

(D) Energy ray curing components

D1: Ultraviolet-curing resin having a dicyclopentadiene skeleton (KAYARAD R-684 available from NIPPON KAYAKU CO., LTD.)

D2: Photopolymerization initiator (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide)

(E) Further additives

E1: silane coupling agent (MKC silicate MSEP2
5 available from MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION)

E2: Polyisocyanate crosslinking agent (adduct of trimethylolpropane and toluylene diisocyanate)

[Examples and Comparative Examples]

10 (1) Preparation of dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets

The pressure-sensitive adhesive compositions as shown in Table 1 were each applied on a surface of a surface-protective release film that had been release
15 coated with a silicone resin (SP-PET 3811 available from LINTEC CORPORATION, thickness: 38 μm) by means of a roll knife coater, followed by drying so as to form a 20 μm thick adhesive layer. The resultant pressure-sensitive adhesive layer was transferred on a 100 μm thick base
20 material (polyethylene film, surface tension: 32 mN/m) to produce a dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet.

(2) Production of semiconductor chips

Tape mounter (Adwill RAD 2500 available from LINTEC

CORPORATION) was employed to stick the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet onto a #2000 polished surface of a silicon wafer (diameter: 100 mm, thickness: 200 μ m). The wafer and the adhesive sheet were then fixed with a wafer dicing ring frame (2-6-1 available from DISCO CORPORATION). Subsequently, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer was UV irradiated through the base material by means of a UV irradiation system (Adwill RAD 2000 available from LINTEC CORPORATION). Thereafter, dicing was performed using a dicing machine (A-WD-4000B available from TOKYO SEIMITSU CO., LTD.) at a chip size of 9.0 mm x 9.0 mm and to a depth of 10 μ m below the interface between the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer and the underlying base material. Subsequently, the dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet was raised by a needle from underneath, and the chips were picked up so that the separation would take place at the interface between the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer and the base material.

(3) Production of semiconductor devices

The chips with the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer were each mounted, via the adhesive layer, on a die pad of an IC package substrate and was compression bonded thereto at 120°C and 150 MPa in 1 sec. The IC package substrate

used herein was a laminate of a 50 μm polyimide film and a 20 μm electrodeposited copper foil, and had a die pad composed of a gold deposit disposed on a palladium deposit that was patterned on the copper foil, and also had a 25 μm high solder resist. The compression bonding was followed by further heating at 160°C for 60 min to cure the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer. Thereafter, a molding resin (containing biphenyl epoxy resin and phenol novolak resin) was applied on the chip-mounted surface of the substrate and molded the chip in desired shape. The molding resin was then cured by being heated at 175°C for 6 hr, and thereby the chip was high-pressure sealed. Onto the unsealed surface of the substrate, lead-free solder balls having a diameter of 0.5 mm were attached by a given method. Thus, a BGA (ball grid array) IC package was produced.

The dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheets and the semiconductor devices obtained above were tested by the aforesaid methods to evaluate their dicing properties, embedding properties at die bonding, bond strengths, package reliability and board mounting reliability. The results are set forth in Table 2.

Table 1

	Pressure-sensitive adhesive layer					Elastic modulus at 100°C/Elastic modulus at 70° (Pa/Pa)	M_{100}/M_{70}
	Pressure- sensitive component (A)	Thermosetting component (B)	Thermoplastic resin (C)	Energy ray curing components (D)	Further additives (E)		
Ex. 1	A1: 20 parts	60 parts	5 parts	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	2100/9700	0.22
Ex. 2	A2: 20 parts	60 parts	5 parts	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	2300/9300	0.25
Comp. Ex. 1	A3: 20 parts	60 parts	5 parts	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	34700/65900	0.53
Comp. Ex. 2	A4: 20 parts	60 parts	5 parts	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	36000/63000	0.57
Comp. Ex. 3	A3: 40 parts	45 parts	-	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	53000/75200	0.70
Comp. Ex. 4	A4: 40 parts	45 parts	-	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	59000/74000	0.80
Comp. Ex. 5	A1: 40 parts	40 parts	5 parts	D1: 10 parts D2: 1 part	E1: 2 parts E2: 2 parts	42000/63200	0.66

Parts: parts by mass

Table 2

Evaluation items	Ex.		Comp. Ex.				
	1	2	1	2	3	4	5
Dicing properties	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Allowable	Allowable	Allowable
Embedding properties at die bonding	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
Bond strength (N/10 mm)	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.8	2.3	1.4	3.5
Package reliability	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
Board mounting reliability	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad

Dicing properties: Good = no flaws or cracks, Bad = flaws or cracks

Embedding properties at die bonding: Good = complete embedding, Allowable = partial incomplete embedding, Bad = incomplete embedding

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The dicing and die bonding pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet of the invention has the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer that exhibits superior embedding properties with respect to irregularities on the die pads under die bonding conditions. Therefore, the sheet can prevent formation of voids between the die pads and the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer even when chips are mounted on die pads having great difference of height, to thereby contribute to improve production efficiency.